REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,398.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 } Including FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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One Month ,,	,, 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd November 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1872.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY ...	2	Leave Colombo ...	11
,, Carwar ...	3	,, Galle ...	12
,, Mangalore ...	5	,, Negapatam ...	15
,, Cannanore ...	6	,, Pondicherry ...	16
,, Tellicherry ...	7	,, Cuddalore ...	17
,, Calicut ...	7	,, Vizagapatam ...	21
,, Beypore ...	7	,, Bimlipatam ...	21
,, Cochin ...	8	,, Chingleput ...	22
,, Alleppy ...	9	,, False Point ...	23
,, Tuticorin ...	10	Arrive CALCUTTA ...	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1872, at noon.

	Oct. 1872.		Nov. 1872
Leave BOMBAY ...	25	Leave BUSREH ...	13
Arrive Kurrachee ...	28	Arrive Fao ...	13
,, Gwadur ...	30	,, Bushire ...	15
	Nov	,, Bahrein ...	15
,, Muscat ...	1	,, Linga ...	20
,, Bunder Abbas ...	3	,, Bunder Abbas ...	22
,, Linga ...	6	,, Muscat ...	24
,, Bushire ...	7	,, Gwadur ...	26
,, Fao ...	9	,, Kurrachee ...	28
,, BUSREH ...	10	,, BOMBAY ...	Dec. 2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

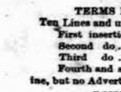
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st November 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	,, 3 8
Third Class	,, 1 8
Horses	,, 4 0
Carriages	,, 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden ...	£22	£15	£4
Suez ...	36	22	7
Port Said ...	38	23	9
Alexandria ...	39	25	9-10
Messina ...	50	34	14
Naples ...	50	34	14
Leghorn ...	50	34	14
Genoa ...	50	34	14
Marseilles (intransshipment at Genoa) ...	60	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1872.

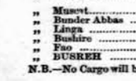
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th September 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS



Should provide themselves with the following useful requisites from the

ESTABLISHMENT OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

Deck Suits	Rs. 17 0
Overland Suits	,, 27 0
Warm Suits	,, 35 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes	,, 35 0 to 45 0
Sleeping Suits	,, 6 0 17 0
Dressing Gowns	,, 10 0 to 23 8
Pyjamas	,, half doz. 16 8 to 18 8
Oxford Shirts	,, ha'f doz. 36 0
White do.	,, 22 8 to 28 0
Printed Cambric	,, 22 8 to 28 0
Best Flannel	,, 49 0
Silk and Wool Shrunk	,, 52 0
Under Vests, Warm	,, 19 0 to 30 4
Merino Pants	,, 30 0
Cotton Socks, Warm	per doz. 9 8 to 16 8
Best Merino	,, 15 8 to 19 0
Bathing Drawers	per pair 2 0
Knit Cardigan Jackets	each 9 8
Wa[illegible]aves	per pair 2 4
,, [illegible]	,, 1 8
,, Mufflers	,, 2 0
Scarves and Ties	each 1 12 to 3 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0 to 18 0
Travelling Caps and Hats, &c.	3 8 to 7 0
Railway Portmenteaus	23 0 to 28 0
Overland Trunks	,,
Solid Leather Riveted	52 0 to 68 0
Solid Linen Pags	4 12 to 5 12
Cash and Courier Bags	6 12 to 9 0
Overland Chairs (Best Birch)	9 8 to 13 8
Travelling Pillows	1 12 to 2 0
Sheets—Best Twilled (washed)	per pair 9 8 to 13 8
Pillow Cases	,, 1 8
Rugs, Best Witney	each 12 8 to 17 8
Scarlet Blankets	,, 11 0
Rug Straps	,, 2 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. WALAMO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st October 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 28th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, 3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. WHITE, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 5th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain ALFRED PARISH, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 2nd November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will despatch an extra Steamer every alternate THURSDAY to Malabar Coast. The following are the Ports at which the Steamer will call :—

Leave Bombay ...	31st Oct.	Leave Alleppy ...	6th Nov
,, Rutnagherry ...	1st Nov.	,, Cochin ...	6th ,,
,, Malwan ...	1st ,,	,, Beypore ...	7th ,,
,, Vingoria ...	1st ,,	,, Calicut ...	7th ,,
,, Goa ...	2nd ,,	,, Tellicherry ...	7th ,,
,, Carwar ...	2nd ,,	,, Cannanore ...	7th ,,
,, Compta ...	2nd ,,	,, Mangalore ...	8th ,,
,, Mangalore ...	3rd ,,	,, Compta ...	9th ,,
,, Cannanore ...	4th ,,	,, Carwar ...	9th ,,
,, Tellicherry ...	4th ,,	,, Goa ...	9th ,,
,, Calicut ...	4th ,,	,, Vingoria ...	10th ,,
,, Beypore ...	4th ,,	,, Malwan ...	10th ,,
,, Cochin ...	5th ,,	,, Rutnagherry ...	10th ,,
Arrive Alleppy ...	5th ,,	Arrive Bombay ...	11th ,,

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. HENDERSON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st October 1872, at Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET WITH ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT

BADHAM & COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the Frere Bunder :—

About 250 superior first-class Moulmein Teak Squares, and About 25 tons superior first-class Teak Scantlings.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1872.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual We kly Auction Sale at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

3 Cases Coloured Prints.
1 do. White Dhuties.
4 Bales Ca-ing and Packing Papers.
5 do. Grey Domestics.
2 do. Grey T. Cloths.
7 do. Grey Shirtings, 7-8 lbs.
5 Bales Mock Water Twist, No. 30.

On account of the concerned—

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs.
2 Cases Assorted Soaps.
1 Case of Medicine, such as Spt. Ammonia Aromat, Ether Sulphuric, Ether Cloric, Spt. Ammoni foet, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1872.

HEERALAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at DON TAD SECOND ROW, known by the name of Meeya Fuzandar's Residence outside the Fort of Bombay.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. HEERALAL and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Meeya Mahomed Sallay Bin Fackroodin Ghunkootkur.

LOT NO. 1.—AT 4 P.M.

All that Messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses, standing on the Fuzandaree land or ground, belonging to Ludhabhoy Ebrahim situate, lying and being, on the east side of Don Tad second Row in Mandvee sub-district, assessed under No. 114, containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the Chinch Bunder 1st Row, on the east by Lot No. 2, on the south by the property of Coothoodin Mahomed Hoosain Moosa, on the west by the said Don Tad second Row.

LOT NO. 2.—AT 4½ P.M.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground together with the ferns standing on the Fazundaree ground belonging to Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, situate, lying and being on the back side of the Lot No. 1 in Mandvee sub-districts, assessed under No. 114, containing by admeasurement 734 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Syed Achoo and others, on the south by the Chinch Bunder 1st Row, on the west by Lot No. 1, and on the north by the property belonging to Jooma Musjid.

HEERALAL & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY at GIRGAUM.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th day of Oct. 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 27th day of October 1869, and executed at the time of Ruttonjee Cowasjee Mistry, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned property, namely :

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or an oart called Mistry Chawry, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises consisting of 4 stories standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., on the west by the property belonging to Dossabhoy Jamshedjee Mistry, on the north by the public road called Churney Road, and on the south by the property belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45 and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment formerly under No. 4, and now under No. 7, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, Shapoorjee Framjee Rustomjee Burjorjee Chenoy, Maneckbai, widow of Maneckjee Lungra, deceased, and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, the Mortgagees Solicitors at their Office in Apollo Street or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, BAGS OF CHINA CUBEB, &c., AT GUNBOW WELL GODOWN.

On SATURDAY, the 26th day of October 1872, at about 1 P.M., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee, In Re Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, an Insolvent, a quantity of Office Furniture, comprising Tables, Chairs, Globe Lamps, Iron Safe, Presses, about 240 Bags of China Cubeb, opened chest of Tea, and a Box of Loose Opium, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1872.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. have RECEIVED for SALE from the COLT'S FIREARM COMPANY, for whom they have been APPOINTED AGENTS in INDIA, a CONSIGNMENT of the following PISTOLS :—

Colt's patent Army B-L Revolvers.
Do. New pa'ent P-L House Pistols.
Do. B-L Seven-shot Revolvers.
Do. New B-L patent Deringer Pistols.
Do. National B-L do.
Car ridges to fit the above.

RHODES & Co.'s BLUE SEAL SHERRY.
MARTENEZ AMONTILLADO SHERRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED SHIPMENTS of these WINES for Sale :—

The first named is a fine dry Wine ... at Rs. 24 per dozen.		
And the second is a very fine dry pure Amontillado ... ... at	30	,,
They can also supply Sherries from ...	15	,,
And good Brandies from	18	,,

WM. WATSON & Co.,
23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Agents.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCH MAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED by last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains Repairs of all kinds undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

ROSSELET AND CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND SUNDRIES,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR PATECK, BENOIT AND COURVOISIER, FRERES, CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SUISSE.

JUST ON HAND, by the last OVERLAND MAILS TEAMER, a nice assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, GENEVA and LONDON MAKERS.

FANCY WATCHES, SINGING BIRD BOXES, playing ONE and TWO at a time. GOLD and SILVER HOUR and MINUTE REPEATERS.

ALBERT and GUARD CHAINS of LONDON and GENEVA MANUFACTURE, of the latest CHOICE and FASHION.

SOLE IMPORTERS of HOLLOWAY'S and AMERICAN CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, of various shapes and patterns.

AMERICAN TOYS, in great variety, to be DISPOSED of in CASES.

Also a few cases of STEREOSCOPES and SLIDES on hand.

THE CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE DES PRINCES, in large and small bottles for sale.

No. 1, Forbes street.

KEROSINE OIL LAMPS; with double or single wicks; a handsome selection just received.

TREBLY REFINED KEROSINE OIL, in bottles or original tins.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE.

SIDE SADDLE with Bridle, &c., all complete, Bombay English manufacture; has never been used. Price Rs. 50. Apply to Thacker, Vining and Co.

FAMILY HERALD—a set of the first twelve volumes, bound in cloth for sale for Rs. 50.

MODERN PERSIAN AND ENGLISH PHRASES—a valuable assistance to Persian Students. Rs. 4.

LYON'S GUIDE to the LAW OF INDIA, repealed and unrepealed, showing at a glance the law on any subject, where it is to be found, and how far it is in force. Rs. 3.

MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE DISTRICTS, by a Bombay Army Surgeon. Rs. 3.
"Supplies a long-felt want."—*Pioneer.*

NORTON'S LEADING CASES IN HINDU LAW. 2 Vols. Rs. 28.

MAYNE'S PENAL CODE, New Edition, 1872. Rs. 13-8.

COLLETT ON THE LAW OF TORTS. New Edition, 1872.

RIDDELL'S INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY and COOKERY. Rs. 8.

FIRMINGER'S MANUAL OF GARDENING FOR INDIA. Rs. 15.

MR. FAWCETT'S SPEECH on the Indian Budget. Price 8 Annas.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in COUNCIL for 1871, in continuation of Theobald's Acts Rs. 6.

RUSKIN'S MODERN PAINTERS. 5 vols. 8vo. Rs. 105.

KEITH-JOHNSTON'S COMMERCIAL CHART of the WORLD, on rollers, varnished, 6 ft. by 5. Rs. 40.
STANFORD'S MAP of EUROPE, ditto, 5 ft. 8 Square. Rs. 40
ASIA ditto ditto Rs. 40.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

INDIAN CHARIVARI.

THE above will appear FORTNIGHTLY from the 15TH of NOVEMBER. Intending Subscribers will please forward their ADDRESS to No. 4, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED, Rs. 2-8-0.

MATHERAN HILL,
ITS PEOPLE, PLANTS AND ANIMALS,
BY DR. J. Y. SMITH.
THACKER, VINING, & CO.

PARCELS TO ENGLAND FOR ONE RUPEE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public generally, that they undertake to forward Parcels, Cases, &c., to England by the Mail Steamers at the following rate, viz :—

Parc le not exceeding ½ cubic foot, Re. 1.
And for every additional ½ cu ic foot or part thereof, Re. 1.

A written declaration of contents and value of each case is required.

Every information and assistance are afforded to the senders of parcels, either from Bombay or the Mofussil.

WM. WATSON & Co. Agents
23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REQUIRED AND PAIRED CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES

CARRIAGES AND HORSES ON HIRE.

TERMS MODERATE

HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission Stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt., packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt.; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS MUCH PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING
TO THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENCY
THAT AN ENTIRELY
NEW AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
IS NOW OPENED FOR THE SEASON IN BOTH HER ESTABLISHMENTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to the selection of MRS. JACOB HUNT'S MILLINERY at the leading Continental and London Houses, and Supplies being received by each successive Mail, she can thus ensure their being FRESH and of the LATEST FASHION.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH MUCH CARE AND TASTE.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON MONTHLY SETTLEMENTS, AND TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT.

NOTICES.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE !!!

THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION

WILL BE OPENED IN A FEW DAYS WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

MILLINERY,
DRAPERY,
SILKS,
COSTUMES,
JACKETS,
POLONAISE,
LACES,
MUSLINS,
CAMBRICS,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
&c., &c.,
AND AN
IMMENSE VARIETY
OF
NOVELTIES
SUITABLE FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON
AND
COMING
FESTIVITIES.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their place of business from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET.

All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also, TWO BUNGALOWS at Matheran, for next October Season (called Rose Hill and Keepsake).—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
5, Hummum Street, Fort.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1873.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to announce the arrival of new Goods for the present Season.

Owing to the unsettled state of the Home Markets, the Prices we now quote are subject to a rise or fall, in *Material* or *Labour*. The Goods, being specially manufactured for us, will be found thoroughly suited to this climate.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.
NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing ... ...Six for	36 0	42 0
TAFFETA—A material gaining great favour, being moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of the best spun silk ... ...Six for	36 0	42 0
SILK and WOOL—Neat patterns and thoroughly shrunk ... ...Six for	52 0	58 0
FLANNEL—Do. do. do. ...Six for	49 0	56 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS with Collars attached ... ...Six for	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. A most useful Shirt ...Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST WHITE SHIRTS, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ...Six for	28 0	31 8
LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ... ...Six for	22 8	25 8
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts...From each	7 8	8 8

The above made to measure, or can be had ready for immediate wear

FROM

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY,
IVORY AND GOLD,
WARRANTED 14-CARAT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs	4 0	5 0
Collar Studs	1 8	1 12
	1 12	2 0
Solitaires	2 0	2 4
	4 8	5 8
Links	10 8	12 0
	12 0	14 0

WILL LAST FOR YEARS.

AGENTS :
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
IS NOW UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

All orders entrusted to us receive great attention. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

INDIA TWEED—A material manufactured in various mixed colours, very light and strong, and specially adapted for warm climates.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Best Blue Serge ... do.	27 0	31 0
Mixed Angola Suits ... ... from	30 0	34 0
Bedford Cord Riding Breeches or Trousers ... ... per pair	25 0	28 0
Fancy Angola Trousers ... ... from per pair	11 0	12 8
White Mess Jackets ... ... 6 for	24 0	29 0
White Drill Trousers ... ... ,,	30 0	33 0
Striped do. do. ... ... ,,	33 0	37 0
Best Linen Drill do. ... ... per pair	9 0	10 0
Morning Coats ... ... from	29 0	32 0
Dress Suits	75 0	85 0
Super do. do. ... ... lined silk	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

All the newest shapes just landed per P. & O. Steamship GOLCONDA.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Lincoln and Bennett's celebrated Black Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
,, ,, Drab Shells	11 8	13 0
Ellwood and Sons' extra quality Black Dress Hats	12 8	14 0
Best Drab Shells	8 8	10 0
SMALL BLACK FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.		
The Athol, Tavistock, Beaufort, Napier, Blenheim, Isis, Worthing, Stafford, &c. ...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for shares and Government Paper closed dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	7 7½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	230
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	290
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	105
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,445
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	128
750	2,000	2,000	3 p.s.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	15 p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	435 x. d.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
.....	£20	109·1·3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,600
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,175
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,505
100	9,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	800
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,275
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,950
2,500	1,000	all	150p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,040
900	1,000	all	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	900
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,605
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,675
500	1,000	800	...	Soonderdas Spinning	925

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,080
100	500	all	10 p.ct.	Albert ning Co	500
250	5,000	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	275
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,550
200	2,500	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co	1,975
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	475 x. d.
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
900	1,250	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,600
350	8,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	8,150
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	970
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	750
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,375
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	975
200	1,000	400	125 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	605
130	3,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
40	850	750	100 ps	Scinde Press Co	530
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co	875
225	3,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	55	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125p.s	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,200
30,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
300	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	155 d
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	335
3,000	250	all	6 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 25/32d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to 3d.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do.	Credits 6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do.	Documents 6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do.	do. 3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111 to 111½
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104
Four per cent	101½ to 101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 19th October 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,775	0	0
Merchandize	9,397	0	0
Electric Telegraph	464	0	0
Total Rs.	47,546	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1871.

Open 326½ Miles.

Coaching	27,213	0	0
Merchandize	55,904	0	0
Electric Telegraph	388	0	0
Total Rs.	93,702	0	0
Decrease	46,156	0	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues unchanged, and we have almost no change to report in rates. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs. Rs. 4 2 0 to Rs. 4 3 0
,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 11 0 to ,, 4 12 0
,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, ,, 5 8 0 to ,, 5 9 0
,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 15 0 to ,, 5 0 0
,, ,, 45 ,, 39 ,, 8 ,, ,, 5 8 0 to ,, 5 10 0
,, Printers 28 ,, 32 ,, 3 ,, ,, 2 6 0 to ,, 2 6 6
Mad'polams 32 ,, 24 ,, 3 ,, ,, 2 2 0 to ,, 2 2 6
,, Jaconets 40 ,, 20 ,, 2½ ,, ,, 2 2 0 to ,, 2 2 6
,, ,, 45 ,, 20 ,, 2½ ,, ,, 2 6 0 to ,, 2 6 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

900 Pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. Rs. 4 3 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 4 0
2,500 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 11 0
2,800 ,, ,, ,, 40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,, ,, 4 11 6
15,000 ,, ,, ,, Jaconets 40 ,, 20 ,, 2½ ,, ,, 2 2 3
200 ,, White Mulls 45 ,, 20 ,, ,, 4 2 0
200 ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 20 ,, ,, 4 6 0
200 ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 20 ,, ,, 4 10 0
200 ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 20 ,, ,, 4 14 0
200 ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 20 ,, ,, 5 2 0
200 ,, ,, ,, 45 ,, 20 ,, ,, 5 6 0
50,000 lbs. Grey Goods (local) ..... per lb. As. 8¼

COTTON.

The Market has been quiet, and only a few purchases have come to our notice. Below we give our closing rates :—

Old Dhollers and Bhownuggur ..... Rs. 205 to Rs. 214
,, Oomrawuttee ..... ,, 220 ,, 222
,, Akote ..... ,, 225 ,, 228
,, Dharwar Sawginned ..... ,, 233 ,, 235
New Oomrawuttee ..... ,, 227 ,, 230
,, Akote ..... ,, 238 ,, 240
,, Hingunghaut ..... ,, 268 ,, 270

The following purchases are reported :—

50 Candies Old Dhollera ..... at Rs. 208
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 208
50 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 205
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 202
125 New Oomrawuttee (deliverable on 16th March) at ,, 228½

YARNS.

7,500 lbs. Mule No. 40 ..... per lb. As. 11¼
9,000 ,, ,, ,, 30 ..... ,, ,, 10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 23 d October, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 22rd October, 2-25 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22rd October, 8-22 P.M. Latest dates from from America, via Russia, 22nd October, 6-33 P.M. Cable right to Tso; Turkish line interrupted beyond Bagdad. Persian line right to London.

Australian cable and land lines to Melbourne right.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD OCTOBER.

London ... Cotton, Cases, Seeds ..... No ship.

Liverpool ... Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl. Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 7-. 6d. to £2 10s. p. t. nl. Myrabolms & Coir bills £1 15s. nominal. Seeds ..... £1 15s. nominal.

Havre ... Cotton, Coffee ..... No ship.

Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 15s.
Trieste ..... £3.
Liverpool ..... £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. } Jan. & Feb. ship't.
Havre ..... £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 15s. to £3.

China ... Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 5 per bale. Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4½ per bale nominal

Calcutta ... Salt ..... Rs. 5 0 0 per ton

Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.

Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Allipey, Oct. 16.
	Esperance	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Silh	Andrew	Calcutta.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cutch.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The steamer Arcot, to Coast, Calcutta, and China, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19 Hawarden Castle ... Jones ... Liverpool, July 6.
City of Sparta ... Anderson ... London, July 29.
Futtay Moombarack ... Nacoda ... Muscat, Sept. 7.
Rona ... Jeffreys ... Bombay, Sept. 20.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 19 Oxfordshire (s) ... London.

MUSCAT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 29 Cashmere, s.s., from Persian Gulf.
Oct. 5 Euphrates, s.s., from Bombay.
11 India, s.s., from Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 29 Cashmere, s.s., to Bombay.
Oct. 5 Euphrates, s.s., to Persian Gulf.
9 John Worcester, to America.
12 Prince of Wales, to Singapore.

BUSHIRE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26 India, s.s., from Bombay.
27 Aeshur, from London.
28 Koina, s.s., from Busreh.
28 Mesopotamia, from Busreh.
Oct. 3 India, s.s., from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27 India, s.s., to Busreh.
29 Aeshur, to Busreh.
30 Mesopotamia, to London.
Oct. 1 Koina, s.s., to Bombay.

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.

India, s.s.

ZANZIBAR.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29 Wolverene, H.M.S., from Seychelles.
Sept. 1 Glasgow, H.M.S, from Mauritius.
1 Taria Topun, from Salem M.S.
8 Normandie, from Nassebe.
9 Benefactress, from Pombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 23 Amanda Elizabeth, from Hamburg.
26 Chanticleer, from Calcutta.
28 Prince of Wales, from Muscat.
29 Lord Clyde, from Bombay.
Sept. 1 Africa, from Mozambique.
7 Taria Topun, from Muscat.
10 Wolverene, H.M.S., from Seychelles.
11 Glasgow, H.M.S, from Seychelles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 50 barrels pork, Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co. 100 kegs lead ore, Taizpall Cuma; 86 casks glassware, Fazel Dossa.

FROM LONDON.

Tiverton, 17 cases confectionery, Rutanshaw Ardashir; 200 cases window glass, Abdoolaly Jeewakhan; 4 cases marbles, and 1 case slate pencils, Dorabjee Bazonjee & Co; 4 packages glassware, Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.; 62 casks beer, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Kumbata; 3 cases medicine, Kikabhoy Budroodin; 100 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Burjorjee Wadia & Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Hydaspes (s), 80 cases cherry brandy, and 20 cases cherry cordial, Framjee Ardaseer Dawor.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 1 box true corals, N. J. Abraham.

FROM SUEZ.

Riga (s), 4 cases hats, 2 cases hosiery, and 1 case haberdashery, Badham & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ionia (s), 3,000 bundles coir yarn, Hurkeesondass Davedass.
Peshawur (s), 18 bales wool, 4 bales hemp, and 1 bale coir yarn, Chimenbass Mahadowdass; 48 bales wool, Mohonjee Dharsey; 2 bales cotton, Monjee Dharsee; 100 bales cotton, H. Bonanjee Tucha & Co.; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee.
Persia (s), 4 bales rugs, and 2 bales paper pieces, Bell Brandenburg & Co.; 1,800 coil coir rope, Geerdhurdass Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s), 4 bundles myrabollams, Cumerally Jeevajee & Co.; 97 packages coffee, Hajee Adam Essack; 24 bales hides, Soomar Abdoola & Co.; 14 bundles hides, Shaik Adem Essoofbhoy; 161 packages hides, Sallay Mahomed Goolam Hoosein; 165 packages hides, Shariff Sallay Mahomed & Co.; 37 bundles hides, Shaik Adom Essoofbhoy; 68 pieces E. teeth, Narronjee Damodar; 13 bales skins, M. Soorajoodin & Co.; 25 bales skins, S. W. A. T. N. Meera & Co.; 8 bales skins, A. S. M. Pilly & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 110 bal s cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 50 bales jute, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 22 packages coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Persia (s.) 12 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 23rd Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·040.

TUTICORIN, 23rd Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind north-east, thermometer 90, barometer 29·76.

MANGALORE, 23rd Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 86.

CARWAR, 23rd Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 81, barometer 29·95.

VINGORLA, 23rd Oct., 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 88.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—23RD OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd October, 1-32 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd October, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 41 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 22nd October, 8-22 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd October, 10-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 23rd October, 4-20 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 7 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 22nd to 8 P.M. of the 23rd October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 43	0 8
,, Galle	9 25	0 0
,, Kurrachee	0 36	0 7
,, Madras	1 43	0 14

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 23.

Sandes, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, Madras, on leave, from Barabanki.
Sausmarez, Major-General, Commanding H. S. Force, to appear before a medical board, from Secundrabad.
Sausmarez, Captain Commanding H. S. Force, in order to proceed to England, from Secundrabad.
Benn, Captain, 17th Regiment, on private affairs, from Dhoolia.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Barchard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.

21ST OCTOBER.

Hennans, Lieutenant, R. H. A., to rejoin, to Poona.
Houghton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Executive Engineer, on leave, to Matheran.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 22nd October, 1872.

Asst. Surg. A. G. Leggatt, 28th Regt. N. I., having rejoined his Regt. on the 10th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in Division Order No. 337 of 19th Aug. 1872, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—
Poona Horse.—Capt. H. H. D. Owen, for 30 days, from the 28th inst., privilege leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 28	...	5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 25	...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Nov. 1	...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
China	,, 5	...	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 14	...	3 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 28	...	5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & CO.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS and PARCELS under two Bengal maunds can now be CONVEYED in ONE DAY between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par River.

Trains are now running between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, as follows, calling at all Stations :—

	Mad. Time.		Mad. Time
	A.M.		A.M.
Bombay	Dep. 7-30	Ahmedabad	Dep. 8-15
	P.M.		P.M.
Surat	Arr. 7-45	Surat	Arr. 5-15
	A.M.		A.M.
Surat	Dep. 8-30	Surat	Dep. 8-15
	P.M.		P.M.
Ahmedabad	Arr. 5-25	Bombay	Arr. 9-50

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th October 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOYD—October 23rd, at Falkland Cross Road, Mr. William Boyd, Manager *Oriental Press*, aged 45 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS—October 15th, at Howrah, the wife of Mr. J. Collins, E. I. R., of a son.
HOPKINS—October 16th, at Murree, the wife of Mr. F. B Hopkins, of a daughter.
MARTIN—October 16th, at Mercara, the wife of Major G. M. Martin, of a son.
RUSSELL—October 10th, at Chuprah, Sarunt, the wife of C. M. Russell, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
YOUNG—October 12th, at Jhansie, the wife of Mr. E. G. Young, Patrol, Customs Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—October 12th, at Barrackpore, Francis John, the infant son of Francis James Alexander, B.C.S., and his wife Emily Catherine, aged 3 weeks
CARGILL—September 10th, at Ferozepore, Caroline Batson, the eldest daughter of Captain S. Cargill, R. A.
DARLING—October 17th, at Calicut, Ernest Alfred, the beloved and fourth son of Robert Darling, Esq., of the Bank of Madras, aged 1 year and 4 months.
NULTY—October 11th, at Agra, Civil Lines, Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Mr. T. Nulty.
YOUNG—October 12th, at Jhansie, of child-birth, the wife of Mr. E. G. Young, Customs Department, aged 25 years, 4 months, and 26 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1872.

THE Municipal Commissioner's budget for 1873 is scarcely worth more than a passing notice. It is nobody's budget. Prepared by Mr. Peile, it will be submitted to the Bench by Dr. Hewlett, and by the Bench it will probably be left unpassed in order that the new Corporation and Town Council may be free to decide the income and expenditure of the Municipality in the coming year. The most that may be expected of the Bench of Justices is that they shall provide funds for January to enable the Town Council to submit, and the Corporation to pass, the proper budget for the year. Mr. Peile's estimates will be probably passed by the Bench without much comment. But there is no hurry even to pass a provisional budget for the month of January. After the new Municipal Bill has received the sanction of the Viceroy, the people of Bombay will begin to show their distrust of this piece of legislation in a more marked manner than they have yet done. There is sufficient evidence in Mr. Peile's budget to show that increased taxation and increased expenditure are certainties to follow the introduction of the new bill. In the introductory remarks of the Budget Mr. Peile says "a new loan must be "contemplated for the drainage works, which "the recent action of Government and a late "judgment of the High Court have rendered "inevitable." Our readers will be pleased to notice the words *must* and *inevitable*: what then becomes of the promise given in the legislature that no great drainage scheme would be sanctioned by Government? It is evident that the "drainage works" contemplated by Mr. Peile have no reference to a system by which sewage shall be discharged into the sea, and if the city *must* undertake a drainage scheme, where is it possible to place the outfall except at a site where the sewage cannot be a nuisance? Such a site at once points to an underground sewerage system and expensive pumping machinery—to a system, in fact, of the most costly kind. We have so recently pointed out what was in store for the city about its drainage and night soil removal, that we will not travel over the ground again But as both the drainage and the new Council approach one another, it is probable that the perceptions of the men who may be elected to the Council may be quickened by the prospect that is before them. If the old annual drainage contribution of rupees two and a half lacs has been expunged from the budget, it seems certain to be replaced by a higher figure, which may be obtained by a loan for executing the new drainage works, but the cost to the city will assuredly be greater than before. The former drainage contributions were spent on anything and everything; they seemed to be the pig ballast which enabled the municipal boat to keep afloat in a storm; but drainage works are only now about to commence; the *inevitable* of Mr. Peile must be faced, and faced without a drainage contribution. So for all practical purpose the old drainage contribution goes into the general municipal fund to increase taxation to that extent, and drainage works must be provided for from the source of all loans—additional taxation. We think so, and it will be strange indeed if it is not so. The Council will proceed to consider the new budget without reference to drainage works at all, and having passed the budget, the new works will crop up during the course of the year to puzzle the Council not a little and make them confess that there were dangers in their way which did not appear real until they threatened to overwhelm the city in a heavy debt.

It is not to be expected that the Bench of Justices will meddle with the question of the probable increase of the future expenditure of the city from large works. The Bench could do no good by the discussion, which must therefore fall to the lot of the future Corporation and the new Town Council. It is our wish that all the probable increased expenditure which will be made *inevitable* upon the city by the new bill should be looked full in the face by our new representatives. Unless this is realized now, there will be confusion in the Corporation hereafter. The time is coming when the highest talent and the best men in the city will be required to tide Bombay over her future municipal difficulties, and the new Bill seems badly designed for securing the men that the city stands urgently in need of. This is the only view which we can take of the budget for the year 1873; it may not be reassuring, but it is nevertheless true.

The Health Department is again a heavy source of expenditure. Reductions have been tried and are said to have been carried too far to secure efficiency. A new Heath Officer is to replace Dr. Hewlett, whose long experience of the duties of his office will surely be missed, and the new man will be required to show how the city can be kept clean and the cost reduced. We are not prepared to expect that this can be done in a day or a year, if it can be done at all, and the new Health Officer is not to be envied. The nature of conservancy work, and the vast amount of it in this city, requires a necessarily large expenditure, and all that the new Town Council can do is to appoint a sanitary subcommittee to consider well the working of the whole department, and how its efficiency may be best maintained. But this subject may also stand over until we see a Corporation and Town Council established in Bombay. They are not established yet.

Now that the Government have taken in hand the relieving of the distress on account of scarcity of grain which prevailed in the Rutnagherry zillah, to which we called attention some time since, the moment may not be inopportune for discussing the causes, proximate and remote, which have given rise to it. The climax will no doubt have been reached long before this; and we trust that the liberal manner Government responded to the cry of anguish will have done all the good contemplated, and that the relief will have come in sufficient time to prevent anything like the serious consequences we then apprehended. Without in any way laying ourselves open to be accused of attempting adulation, we may say that such timely acts as those lately done, in coming at once to the relief of suffering, do more than pen can write of to establish, even in the minds of the most ignorant, the undeniable advantages of Government based on Christianity and civilization. To the poor out-caste, the offspring of centuries of oppression and neglect, the stretching out of a relieving hand at the moment of his dire need seems like an unheard-of miracle, and the gratitude and fidelity such an act begets in his nature repays tenfold the cost it may entail. It works good in other ways, too, by showing him there are those to whom his wrongs appear worthy of redress, and by whom his wants are considered as these of a fellow-being to which a means of alleviation must be applied. These ideas will undoubtedly help to raise him out of the slough of despond he is usually cast in, and thereby induce his spirit to assume a healthier tone, by means of which, hereafter, feelings of independence and self-reliance may be engendered. Although liberal and timely assistance tendered in days of distress redounds to the credit of civilized Governments, still the occasion for it in some measure tarnishes the lustre it would otherwise confer. We more particularly allude, in saying this, to that form of distress it is within the means of human ken to foretell, such as that resulting from scarcity of grain by failure of crops, and which was the cause of so much anxiety on account of the inhabitants of a portion of Rutnagherry recently. There is scarcely any necessity for again reiterating the proximate cause of this distress, as it is well known now to have been caused by last year's insufficient rainfall. But in looking for the remote cause we find more than one circumstance which may give rise to similar contingencies in the future. It has been said elsewhere that such scenes dare not repeat themselves, and we unhesitatingly endorse this assertion and believe a repetition of them dangerous in the extreme. But how to prevent them is the question that ought to be looked in the face, and we believe that with a steady determination in doing so, their prevention in this district we are referring to, is not alone possible but comparatively easy. The chief remote cause of this distress is undoubtedly the presence of a population far and away beyond the means of the land to maintain. When this is the case, and there is no other means, such as trade or enterprise, by which the people may be enabled to maintain themselves, it only stands to reason that any or the smallest failure in the land's produce must be productive of an incalculable amount of misery. Any one acquainted with the physical character of the South Concan can readily understand how utterly impossible it is that a population such as it possesses could be sustained by the land alone; and were it not that those laws which regulate the balance of demand and supply, acting by nature's own teaching, applied alike both by civilized and uncivilized races, compel a large surplus from this district to seek bread elsewhere, want and distress would be far more frequent in their recurrence than they are at present. The generality of the land is most barren, in fact little else than decayed rock, and seen in the months of April and May, when stripped of the slight vegetation the comparatively large rain-fall forces up, it presents nothing but glaring laterite to the eye. Here and there are to be found patches of rich land most bountiful in their yield, but they are comparatively speaking few and far between, and the demands on them, what with the Sirkar on the one hand and the Khote on the other, allow little of their productiveness, beyond the bit he eats, to the unlucky wight whose toil has rendered them so valuable. They are far too few to feed the many mouths dependent on them, and if some auxiliary means be not invoked to aid them, scenes such as we before called attention to must crop up again and again. It has been put forth that the improvement of passes over the Ghats would be one means of improving the condition of the Southern Concan by bringing them within easier reach of the lands flowing with milk and honey above. No doubt this would be some means of relieving pressure in hard and trying times, but all the permanent advantages to be derived by an easy descent of the Deccan products are far more apparent than real. Some equivalent must be brought up for them, and what that is to be from a people who have nothing to give is a question we should like to see answered by some political economists, who so glibly prate of the people's wants and how to remedy them. We forget there is one product that might be brought up, namely, dried fish; but as enterprise in this shape is very limited indeed in consequence of the high price of salt, and as Government will scarcely see fit to forego any of the salt revenue in order to facilitate and encourage it, and if so encouraged as it would only benefit a few fishermen on the coast, we must look elsewhere than to the bombastic suggestions of making roads all along the Ghats for the means of assuaging the sorrows of the "big heart of "the people." We do not mean to say for a moment that roads are unnecessary adjuncts towards the permanent welfare and benefit of the districts, but we think enough of them have been constructed already; and if

to the most respectful consideration as an author, as well as a minister of justice, having to deal with a Code coming fresh to his hands from the mint of Legislature.

But, as we said before, the author has only laid the "*foundation*" of a good book. He is far, very far, from having accomplished his task: and, out of respect to his good design, we mean to comment, with some freedom, upon his shortcomings. We do this with a view to prevail upon him, if we can, to go on and perfect a work so well begun. Let him remember:—

"*Nihil simul inventum est ad perfectum.*"

First of all then, we object that he has confined the work too much to *Madras*. Why has he done so? He tells us in the preface that he was moving in a "limited area," but then we quite unc[illegible] most assuredly, the book itself was intended for *British India*, co-extensive with the Code itself, whereas *Madras* is not *British India*. There is a glaring instance of this in page 1:—"The Act came into operation on, &c., in *Madras*." Not a passing word about Calcutta or Bombay, and yet the practitioner of the other Presidency towns stands in just as much need of such information as the practitioner of *Madras* does. Indeed, the same predilection for *Madras* is observable, more or less, throughout the work, more especially, however, in the selection of reported cases cited by him, from time to time, in support of his commentary on the text. One instance, on this head, must suffice, and this we find in the judgment of Mr. J. Holloway, delivered in the case of J. DeSouza v. Coles, 3, Madras H. C. Rep. 384. However much we may admire the judgment, we are by no means prepared to admit that it has exhausted the subject, much less can we admit that it has, once and for ever, settled the law as to "cause of action." Again, we cannot help thinking that the author here abandons his own principle; for, in no place, has the subject been so thoroughly ventilated as in Westminster Hall; and yet English laws are in a great measure ignored. Again, the practitioner, surely, has a right to expect, in such a work as this, a bare reference, if nothing more, to such cases as *Newcomb* v. *De Ros*, 29 Law Journal, Q. B. 4, and *Joan Mull* v. *Munnoo Lall*, 1, Ind. Jur. (N.S.) 219. To make ourselves better understood, let us suppose a case. The defendant, residing at A, which is out of the jurisdiction of Court B, writes a letter giving an order to plaintiff, which order was received and executed by the plaintiff wholly within the jurisdiction of the Court of B. Where did the *cause of action* arise? Now, in this book we find no reference, except indirectly, through Mr. J. Holloway's Judgment, to any decided case. Whereas in Broughton we find *Newcomb* v. *De Ros* to assure us that as the letter was no request until it reached its destination, the "cause of action" arose in B, and not in A. Another instance: the plaintiff instituted his suit to recover money paid by him in Calcutta, on hoondies drawn by the defendant beyond the local limits, but sent by him to Calcutta and there accepted by the plaintiff. Where did the *cause of action* arise? It arose in Calcutta: see *Joan Mull* v. *Munnoo Lall*. This is quoted *cum multis aleis*, in *Broughton* but not in *Nelson*: nor, except indirectly, through the favourite judgment of Mr. J. Holloway, should, we know that the case had ever occurred. In few words, his commentary on section 5, p 49, (a most important section,) is, to say the least of it, far too meagre. Once more, why is such a case as *Remkant* v. *Rammohun Acharji*, which decides that a suit will lie between Hindoos for restoration to caste, just mentioned? It is not unworthy of a passing remark that even the word *caste* is not to be found in the index! The commentaries on the important sections that relate to the effect of an attachment upon property, moveable and immoveable, are very defective. Even the great case of *Gamble* v. *Phalagir*, 2, Bombay H. C. 149, (reconsidered and misunderstood in Calcutta) is barely referred to. Again *Jhotun Beebee* v. *Ameer Chand*, 1. Ind. Jur. (N. S. 31) which relates to the enforcement under sec. 200 of this Code, if a decree for restitution of conjugal rights (which has of late caused such a sensation amongst the Parsee community of this Presidency) is not even mentioned. It is difficult to find an excuse for such an omission. Seeing that it affects one of the most important sections of the Code, and has undergone considerable discussion, not only in the High Court of Bombay, but in the Judicial Privy Council itself.

To conclude:—the author, as we have said before, has laid the foundation of a good book; and he has it in his power, if he likes, to accomplish his task. He knows what the country wants, a book of practice, a book as practical as Tidd's or Lush's Common Law Practice, and Daniel's Chancery Practice. In another edition we hope to see that the pruning knife has been used freely over the greatest part of what is extracted from Cowell, Termes de la Ley, Sheppard, Johnson, Bayley Tomlin, Wharton, and even Coke and Comyn, in order to make way, if for no other reason, for a fuller index, and for that good and useful matter which the practitioner so much and often stands in need of, and which he, at present, looks into this books for very often in vain. What the author wants to carry out, effectually, his original design (which we heartily approve of) is to be found, in the absence of Indian High Court decrees, in the books of home practice. Lastly, let him *carefully avoid* enlarging its size, or increasing its price; for a great book is a great evil. As the nucleus of a system to be reared, it is, perhaps, too big already. Tidd's Practice, when it first saw the light of day, consisted of only a few chapters and of a very few pages, and so of Chitty's Archbold and Daniel's Chancery Practice. It was only when the system was comparatively perfected by discussion on legislative amendment that they increased to their present size.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MARWAR, 17TH OCTOBER.

Locusts have left us and fortunately doing much less damage than was expected, and we have reason to be thankful that no Deyrah camelite locusts came to our side. The flight that visited Agra must also have been of the same caste as the Deyrah gentlemen. Fever continues to rage not only in Jodhpore and Pallee, but every village in Marwar is suffering more or less. Deaths are numerous, but as no register is kept, it is difficult to say what the average mortality is.

Maharaj Koomar Bader Singhjee, one of the sons of His Highness, who left Jodhpore some twelve months ago for Jhamnuggur under the displessure of the Maharajah, returned some days ago to Jodhpoor, much improved in appearance and manner, and it is to be hoped, with some improved ideas. Jorawur Singh continues in Ajmere apparently satisfied with his fate. I have heard however that he has been foolish enough to entertain the idea of a legal contest for the guddee.

His Highness is still at Mount Aboo, but may be expected shortly to return to his capital.

The Agent Governor-General will leave Aboo for Ajmere in a few days, as also the Political Agent, but whether he will proceed at once to Jodhpore or make his annual tour via Mullani is yet unknown.

Biorjah Singjee, of the nobility of Jodhpore, proceeded to Aboo a few days ago. His name for the last twelve months has been in every one's mouth as the coming Dewan. Since the removal of Murdun Ali Khan from office, a year or more since, no pucka Dewan has been appointed. The Naib Dewanship has been held by a Guzerateo possessing no abilities for such an office, and almost an imbecile. Fortunately he has been ably assisted by the private secretary of His Highness Pandit Sheo Narain, a Cashmiree, I believe, by birth, an excellent English scholar, possessing sound common sense, and having at all times a warm interest in the well-being of his royal master.

Our made roads are again in order, and the usual country tracks passable. Rapidly the country is drying up, and in many places a strawy parchedness is fast making its appearance. The break on the B. B. and C. I. Railway places us at great disadvantage in getting up supplies from Bombay, consequently Ajmere and Nusseerabad are doing an increase of trade. In the former city one European firm from Agra has established a branch there and very soon Messrs. Lewin and Co., of Agra, intend opening a branch also. I do not think Ajmere is quite ripe yet for too much opposition. It will be some time before the railway gets there.

Weather during the day warm, nights very cold. Rain evidently left us for another season.

THE VICEREGAL PAGEANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If any reliance can be placed in the "details of the procession" that is to accompany the Viceroy from the Dockyard to Parell on the 14th of November, as published in the *Times of India*, our worthy Senior Magistrate must have been omitted from the list in pure forgetfulness. I do not remember any similar procession in a large city either in England or India, where the chief Magistrate was not included amongst the officials who were justly entitled to the honour of forming part of the pageantry on so rare an occasion.

Another reason for placing the chief Magistrate on the list is because in his capacity of the head of the Corporation he would represent the city of Bombay, which I perceive is to be quite unrepresented without him.

THE POOR DOWN-TRODDEN CITY.

A GROWL FROM MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As several of your correspondents have written you lately in glowing terms of the charms of this delightful sanitarium, it has just occurred to me that you may be quietly arranging in your own mind for a few days' sojourn here during the Dewallee holidays, for the purpose not only of feasting the editorial eye on scenery which, I venture to say, cannot be surpassed for loveliness between this and Cape Comorin, but also of burying in oblivion for a time your Municipality and Port Trust troubles and vexations; *cum multis aliis*, in which I include the Great Bapty and Douglasian controversies. Well, Sir, I have with great regret come to the conclusion that I shall be doing you a kindness if I tender you the advice which *Punch* gave to people about to marry—"Don't," unless indeed you are prepared to imperil if not your life, certainly some of your limbs. I have travelled a good deal in many parts of the world, but never, I can assure you, Sir, over such an execrable road as the one from Narel to the top of the Ghaut. In many parts it is little better than the bed of a mountain torrent, and how the unfortunate tats manage to find a foothold in their scrambles up and down, is more than I can tell.

Of course you are aware that for some time past it has been known that H. E. the Governor had secured one of the best houses on the hill, and that several of our Honourables had also selected Matheran for their October retreat. Under these circumstances, Sir, I confess, I left Bombay under the impression that I should find everything wearing a roseate hue, roads made smooth, bazaar fumigated, guide posts repainted, and the policemen and peons sporting new garments. Alas, alas! "'twas but a dream." All these most desirable things have yet to be done. Some people tell me the Tanna R. E.'s are responsible for the state of the roads—others the worthy superintendent. Be that as it may, I would implore the important official, whoever he, may be to lose not another day in putting three or four strong gangs of labourers to "polish off" the roads, otherwise the October season will pass away without our having had one really pleasant canter; and remembering how the would-be new member for Horsham only on his last visit to Mahablehwur resolved on having a new road made from his favourite mountain retreat to Parell, at a cost of several lakhs of rupees, I am not without hope that should this letter meet the eye of our inexhaustible maker of laws, of being invited by him to Chota Nagree just to impart my views as to the advisability of passing a short M. B. for Matheran. I am rather inclined to think the measure would work well. Visitors would then know where their money goes, for of course you are aware tolls have to be paid on every pony, wagon, and cooly road, whether the roads are repaired or not. But I must cry halt! otherwise my letter will be committed by you remorselessly to the waste paper basket, and my growl would thereby not have the effect I desire.

Matheran, 22nd Oct. AMICUS.

BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* reiterates a rumour that, on a vacancy occurring in the High Court, it will be filled by a qualified native gentleman.

ILLUMINATION IN BOMBAY.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* hears that arrangements are being made to illuminate the town during the visit of Lord Northbrook to Bombay.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR.—An Indore correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that the Maharaja Holkar intends to appoint Mr. Dadabhoy his agent in England.

WIDOW MARRIAGE AMONG HINDOOS.—A native contemporary states that there will be some more widow marriages in Bombay, for which arrangements are being made.

THE RANEE OF THE GAEKWAR.—A correspondent informs us that the Ranee of the Gackwar has given birth to a daughter, and not a son, as was announced the other day by a contemporary.

THE CHIEFS OF KATTYWAR.—It is believed that nearly twelve lacs of rupees will be expended by the Chiefs of Kattywar on account of nuzeranas, &c., during the visit of the Viceroy of India to this city.

THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Keshow Rajar, a horse-keeper, to two months' imprisonment, for stealing four rupees, belonging to Nuthoo Mahadoo, and one rupee belonging to another person.

A PICK-POCKET.—A Maratha named Muckoond Luxmon was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with stealing six pies from the pocket of one Govind Esoo, and was on conviction sentenced to two months' hard labour.

CHEATING.—Dwarkadas Muthooradas, a piece-goods merchant, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday and obtained a summons against a Hindoo named Sittaram Pandoorung, whom he charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 250.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday morning, a large box was discovered in a field on the Parell road. On enquiry made by the police, it appeared to have been removed from a cadjan hut in the Tarwary section. The thieves have not yet been arrested.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Dhobie Talao concerning the death of one Rama Bhicknack, who was found drowned in a tank. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had committed suicide by drowning himself in the tank.

DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.—An order was issued by the Commissioner of Police on Tuesday to the effect that any persons found firing crackers in the public streets during the approaching Dewalee holidays will be arrested and punished according to law.

"EYEWASH."—As during his visit to this city, H. E. the Viceroy will pass along the Kalbadevi and Bhendy Bazaar Roads, the Municipal Commissioner has given notice to the house-owners of those places to whitewash their houses without delay.

INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Ragoonath Wassodew, an old offender, was convicted of stealing copper measures belonging to Malsee Dyar and four others, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—John Dickson, a European, was yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

THE VEERUMGAUM MAHAJUN CASE.—The great Veerumgaum Mahajun case was, we understand, disposed of the other day by Mr. Little, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad. Two of the prisoners have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a month each, and fourteen others to pay a fine of fifty rupees each.

A PARSEE CHEATED.—A Parsee named Bhickajee Muncherjee, residing in Khetwady 4th Lane, met a Hindoo on Saturday last at Back Bay, who told him that he had a gold chain to sell, which was worth Rs. 500, and which he had found buried underground. The Parsee agreed to purchase it. The Hindoo went to the Parsee's house, and the chain was sold to the latter for Rs. 300. Two or three days afterwards, on the chain being examined, it was found to be brass. The matter has been reported to the police.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A NATIVE PHYSICIAN.—Krishnanund Gunesh Shastry, a native physician, was again placed at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, and charged with theft of currency notes, valued at Rs. 6,000, the property of one Narayen Moreshwur. A Tanna police inspector was examined, after which the case was adjourned for further enquiry till the 5th proximo. Mr. Lynch (Dallas and Lynch) appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Langley (Rimington, Hore and Langley) for the defence.

THEFT ON BOARD-SHIP.—Mr. Corke, employed in the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., has reported to the Water Police the loss of a silver double-case lever watch and a hair guard mounted with gold, also a gold pencil case, of the aggregate value of Rs. 150. It appears that Mr. Corke with some friends went on board the ship Geraldine Paget to witness the boat races on Saturday last; and whilst on board, they had some sports and took off their coats and placed them on the after hatchway. When dinner was announced, they put on their coats, but Mr. Corke forgot to put on his waistcoat, in the pocket of which was his watch. On Monday morning he found that the watch was missing. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

MURDER BY A WELL-KNOWN PARSEE AT BHOSAWUL.—Our Bhosawul correspondent, writing on Monday, says—"A very serious case of murder has occurred at the gaum here. It seems that the deceased purchased a bullock which was claimed at Bhosawul by Mr. Nusserwanjee, the well-known Parsee hotel proprietor and contractor, and about the oldest resident in Bhosawul, who had had a bullock stolen some time ago. He saw a bullock in the deceased's cart and at once claimed it as his property. Deceased, however, objected to give it up, and some words passed, after which the deceased went home. Mr. Nusserwanjee followed him, and insisted upon taking the bullock. The two came to blows, and the deceased received such injuries that he died in about an hour after the affray. Mr. Nusserwanjee is in custody."

RIFLE MATCH AT POONA.—There was a Rifle match last Thursday at the Ghorepoorie Rifle Range, confined to the men of the 56th Regiment who did not enter the first class in the last year's annual course of musketry. The prize was a splendid five-grooved snider carbine, made by Greener of Birmingham, and was won with a score of 17 points in five rounds, fired in any position, at 200 yards. Wimbledon scoring.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 23.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—The weather here during the last few days has been extremely disagreeable. High winds have prevailed, and the dust storms have been perfectly blinding. The heat also has been greater than usual. Yesterday the heat made itself felt. There was scarcely a breath of wind blowing towards 4 o'clock. About that time a heavy shower of rain passed over the north portion of the camp, but scarcely a drop fell at St. Mary's Church, and south of that there was none. For a couple of hours after the rain fell it was particularly close and muggy, after which a breeze sprung up and considerately cooled the air.—*Ibid.*

HORSE RACING BY MOONLIGHT.—We have been informed that a very extraordinary race came off on Monday morning, at 2 A.M., by moonlight on the race course, between two officers of the European Garrison stationed here; owners up, for Rs. 500 a side. The race was as good as it was unexpected; and certainly as good as any we witnessed during the late race meeting. Notwithstanding the early hour at which the event took place, there was a considerable number of gentlemen present. A good start was effected, and the horses kept well together until within half a mile of the grand stand, when the fine Arab steed of the winner, owing to his master's good judgment and horsemanship, taking the inside, won a capital race by a length. We regret that the successful owner did not find out the fine racing powers of his Arab a little sooner, as we have little doubt but that he would have taken a good place in the Poona Arab Derby. A race by moonlight in early morn is certainly a novel and rare occurrence.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for the Coast and Goa with a general cargo and Mrs. Chick as a passenger for Hurney, and two deck passengers.

THE BRIG ESPERANCE, 95 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Mozambique, September 5th, with the following cargo:—16 packages matting, 280 punjee cowdies, and a quantity of Colombo root. 108 packages sundries will be carried in the same bottom for other ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain D. Henderson, arrived yesterday from Allipoy, October 16th, with the following cargo:—From Allipoy.—151 robbins coppra, and 1 robbin coffee. From Cochin.—154 robbins coppra, 1,430 packages coir yarn, 162 bundles coir, and 2,853 coils rope. From Calicut.—210 bags jaggery, 2 cases stones, 22 bundles turmeric, 24 casks oil, 348 robbins coppra, and 25 packages cocoanuts. From Tellicherry.—125 bags betelnut, 104 packages coppra, and 62 packages pepper. From Cannanore.—40 bags betelnut, 124 packages coppra, and 25 packages pepper. From Mangalore.—3 cases types, and 36 bags betelnut. From Compta.—56 bags cardamoms. From Malwan.—1 bag specie. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Grey, Major R. Johnstone, Mr. Stokes, and one hundred and sixty-four deck passengers from different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER		OCTOBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
4 38 m	17 10	Thursday 24	10 35 m	0 2
5 42 a	0 6		10 14 a	2 10
5 45 m	2 5	Friday 25	0 3 m	0 4
5 21 a	0 4		11 35 a	2 3
6 51 m	2 6	Saturday..... 26	1 28 a	1 0
7 4 m	2 9		.....	.....
8 4 m	3 0	Sunday 27	1 11 m	2 2
8 24 a	1 7		2 40 a	2 2
8 58 m	3 9	Monday..... 28	2 32 m	2 8
9 26 a	2 9		3 21 a	3 6
9 37 m	4 2	Tuesday..... 29	3 22 m	3 1
10 5 a	3 2		3 52 a	4 8
10 6 m	4 7	Wednesday .. 30	4 7 m	3 9
10 39 a	5 7		4 19 a	5 8

Moon—Last Quarter, 24th, 1h. 44m. P.M.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the long vacation and the absence of several regular attendants and scientific arresters of the wild bird on his flight, yesterday witnessed a very large assembly of the members of the Gun Club on the Byculla Flats. Amongst them we were glad to see several fresh faces, including last year's Secretary of the Madras Gun Club, an excellent shot, a thorough sportsman, and we should say a great acquisition to the Bombay Club. The shooting commenced rather late owing to one of the traps being short of a rope, but the difficulty was soon got over, and the first bird fell to the gun of that unerring shot, Captain Graham, shortly after half-past four o'clock. The shooting throughout, taken as a whole, we are bound to say was not up to the usual form, although one or two of the old hands acquitted themselves creditably. There were two handicap sweeps shot off at seven birds each man, the first of which was won by Captain Graham and the second by Mr. Fraser Hore, which latter gentleman was run very closely by Captain Graham before he pulled off the event. The shades of evening then fell so rapidly o'er the scene that another sweep was out of the question, but Major Smart's buffet filled up the vacant time admirably, and the members of the Club did not depart to the *bussons* of their families till the awful fact was announced that the *eau de vie* was exhausted. Is it possible after such a delightful day as the above, which brought together so many congenial spirits, that any critic with a grain of common sense in his constitution can call the devotees of this noble sport, as we have read of late in a home paper, "Bird Butchers"?

A HUSBAND BETTER THAN A MISSIONARY "SPHERE OF USEFULNESS."

WE have just heard of a romance of Anglo-Indian life, which will no doubt be accepted as a nice bit of tittle-tattle in these dull times. By the s.s. Walamo, which arrived in Bombay harbour a few days ago from England, there had been shipped two young ladies, whose destination was some kind of mission work on "India's coral strand;" but during the voyage out one of the young ladies and a gentleman passenger fell very friendly, and, whether or not they talked much about the adaptability of Christianity to Hindoos, this we know, that they must have admired the philosophy of Benedick and determined to act according to his example. Some missionary gentlemen in Bombay had been appointed to receive the young ladies, and they innocently proceeded on board the Walamo when she arrived, having no doubt whatever that their charges, who were bound down to a five years' engagement, were all right. Only one lady, however, presented herself. The missionary gentlemen asked every one around about for the other lady, but could get nothing beyond a musical, mischievous laugh from the feminine portion of the passengers and a shake of the head from the male portion thereof. Suspecting something to be amiss, they slipped over the ship's side into their boat, and made all haste for shore. Instinctively they went to the Cathedral, where they arrived just in time to see the young lady they were seeking for stepping out of the door leaning on the arm of the young man who had lived to prove that love laughs at "five years' bonds" as well as locksmiths.

AN ELEPHANT STORY.—The *Western Star*, a small paper published, we believe, in Cochin, narrates an event which, extraordinary as it seems, is well known to naturalists as of common occurrence. A pitfall had been dug for elephants, and an elephant one night fell in. The villagers on discovering their prize decided to shoot it and take its tusks. Powder and bullets, however, are difficult to procure in those parts, so the execution was delayed for four days. On the fifth day, the natives went to execute justice on the destroyer of their crops and loot the elephant was gone. It appears that during the night a herd of elephants came from the forest and with their tusks and feet broke down the sides of the pit till the captive could scramble up the incline. That this is often done by elephants, works of travels and sport witness sufficiently, but the native narrator has added to the above the following:—"The troop of deliverers numbered 75, and were led by a long-tusked patriarch, who carried in his trunk a stout stick, wherewith he prodded the ground as the herd advanced to see that no pitfalls lay in their road." This, we fear, is only "a native statement."

THE FIRE AT MANDVEE BUNDER.

As we reported yesterday, four persons were burned in the fire which broke out on Tuesday night at Mandvee Bunder—a woman aged about twenty-two years; her child, eight days old; and her brother and sister, aged respectively thirteen and nine years. The bodies of these unfortunate persons were taken out from the debris yesterday morning with the exception of that of the little child. A Coroner's jury was empanelled yesterday on the bodies, when one witness was examined, and the case was adjourned for further inquiry till to-day. The damage done to property by the fire is officially estimated at about Rs. 40,000.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting for the distribution of prizes, &c., was held in the General Assembly's Institution of the Church of Scotland on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance of the friends of the Mission. Among others there were General and Miss Gell, Colonel and Mrs. Hailes, R. A., Captain and Mrs. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Grierson, Dr. and Mrs. MacGregor, Captain Oldham, Mr. R. E., A. Wingate, C. S., John Connon, Esq., Dr. and Mrs. Maconachie, Mr. and Mrs. Manson, Rev. and Mrs. J. S. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Small, Mr. F. A. Spencer, Dr. Arnott, Mr. D. McL. Slater, Mr. Haswell, Mr. Jackson, Rev. T. K. Wetherhead, Captain and Mrs. Jacob, Mr. J. Macalister, Mr. Johnstone, Rev. Mr. Ledgard, Mr. J. Buchan, &c., &c.

The Chairman of the corresponding Board of the Church of Scotland India Mission presided and opened the proceedings by engaging in prayer, and thereafter several of the classes were examined in Bible knowledge, History, Geometry, &c., and some of the pupils recited and read their class exercises.

These matters having been got through, Mr. W. F. Melvin, the head master of the school, read the annual report.

The Chairman (the Rev. John Paton) addressed the meeting as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Mr. Melvin has read in your hearing the report of his work during the past year. From that report you know that our Institution has prospered. Year after year Mr. Melvin has been able to report good progress, as certified by the position taken by the school on the books of the Government Inspectors. When we know that the numbers on the roll are 330; that the average attendance for the year has been 308; that the Government grant is Rs. 3,101; and that four pupils passed the last Matriculation examination of the University of Bombay, we have a guarantee that the Institution occupies a forward position among similar schools. The efficiency of the school is due to the staff of teachers. Prior to the visit of the lamented Dr. Norman McLeod, the management in chief of the Institution was vested in the ordained missionary of the Church of Scotland, resident in Bombay, while the lay teacher occupied a subordinate position, or was made jointly responsible for the care of the school. This plan was found to work ill, and no wonder, for the principles involved in it were radically faulty. With divided responsibility there was risk of continual change, and danger of disagreement, while no one had that individual freedom of action which is essential to successful work in a school. There was also existent the singular anomaly that an ordained missionary, who in all probability had received no training as a teacher of youth, and who possibly had the wildest Thessalian views regarding the internal economy of a school, was placed over one whose life had been devoted to the acquirement of the most difficult art of teaching. When Dr. McLeod was here, it was resolved that the trained teacher should be placed at the head of the Institution, and should be made responsible for its efficiency, and that the ordained missionary should devote himself to the specific work of the Gospel ministry, viz., teaching religion within and without the Institution. This plan has been found to work well, and we trust that it will be a very long time before it be disturbed. But in such a work as this more depends on men than on plans, and it is to our staff of teachers that we owe our success. I beg therefore, before those here assembled, publicly, on behalf of the Church of Scotland as represented by its corresponding board, to thank Mr. Melvin and his assistants, especially Mr. Succaram Sudasew, who has been for twenty long years a faithful servant of our mission, Mr. Govind Balcrushna, Mr. Bhiku Raghoba, and Mr. Bewajee Wittul, who has efficiently taught the Bible in the classes under standard five, for their patient, earnest and efficient labours. *Students*, and especially you who are in the senior divisions and who are leaving the institution for the University, or who are about to go out into the world, I have a few words to say to you. I would like you to remember that the education you have received, or are receiving, has been provided for you by a portion of the Christian Church. The Church of Scotland, in providing and maintaining this school, has sought to give you some of the benefits enjoyed by her own children, looking on you as children of the same great God worshipped in her churches, and revered in the households of her true members. She earnestly desires to educate all of you in what she believes to be the saving truth, which makes men wise for this life, wise beyond this life, wise to all eternity. We meet you now as members of this Church. We have believed in God. We have believed in Jesus Christ, his son, our Saviour. We have had experimental experiences of the effect of that belief when true in national and church life, in family and individual life. We believe that where human life is energized and permeated by the spirit of pure Christianity, there is the highest and best type of human life. We do not come to you as perfect, nor as possessed of any exclusive birthright. We come to you as brethren—children of one Creator, "Who hath made of one blood all the nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth," telling you that we believe that the religion of Christ is the true religion, telling you that we believe that God has sent his Son Christ Jesus to save us and you from sins, and inviting you to believe the same. We bring no sword to compel you to believe this. We bring no political influence to coerce any. We come preaching perfect freedom to think, and to act, and to worship. We come telling you to use the minds God has given you, and offering you such aid as we can give you, in developing the various faculties of these minds, that you may be placed in as favourable a position as possible for the right apprehension of the truths we think divine, and believe to be essential to spiritual life. We have no double dealing with you. We do not bribe you to become Christians, by offering you secular knowledge, as some of those who do not like our schools would have it. This is what we do. We have had schools for centuries in our own native land, schools for our own dearly beloved children. We have tried to make these schools the best we could, by every means, by Church influence, by political influence, by all the vital force that was in us. We may have succeeded, as some wise men have it. We may have failed, as others have it. Either way such as we have ourselves we have tried to give to you. We have given you in Bombay a school the same as those at which a great majority of our own Scottish young men and maidens—the growing hope of an earnest country—have been educated. We seek to give you a sound Christian, intellectual, moral, and practical education. We conceal nothing, for we have nothing to conceal. We educate you and you are free, free to judge, and to be, and to believe, according as you judge. We desire to encourage in you independence of thought, and therefore our methods have their peculiarities. We purposely avoid offering any secondary inducements, either monetary or social. We would like you to rise by sheer force of character and not by clinging to the raiment of other men. We are truly Scotch in this. We wish, if God bless us in our desire, to enable you by means of sound Christian education to push your own way, as in the schools of Scotland many a boy who came in ragged and shoeless, has learned what made him able to rise till he took a place among the greatest and best in the land, and could influence his country's welfare. We desire to teach you of the true power of life. We wish as brethren to go deep with you into the springs of life and there to influence you as our brethren to accept salvation, that we together may come very near to God. We work in faith and hope, often astonished at the immediate results. The work is ours—the issue is God's.

"I see in part
That all, as in some piece of art
Is toil co-operant to an end."

I cannot conclude the first and only address I have made to you since the occurrence of the sad event, without alluding to the death of Dr. Norman McLeod, late convener of that committee of our Church which manages her foreign or India Missions. You will remember his visit to Bombay, and his earnest, cheering and manly words. He carried the same spirit which you saw in him in Bombay, into all his works. He was eminently a man of life and action, and had therefore a great sympathetic power in his Church and throughout the English-speaking world. He had great power in making others work, and his loss will be sadly felt in many a good work. Like all men filled with true life to the full, he occasionally, by the ebullition of the life-fulness in him, burst through those barrier-laws of creed and practice, which have been framed by average men in their life rules, and so made to himself enemies of those who make no allowances for life's glorious liberties. But take him all in all, he was an earnest servant of God, a man of God who gave himself heart and soul to his Master's work, and a man whom many will miss for many years to come. India owed not a little to him. It was his work for the good of the people of India that hastened his death. Let us cherish his memory as that of a friend gone to his rest. Dr. McLeod has been succeeded in his office by Dr. C. Herdman, lately senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland in Calcutta, a gentleman belonging to a different school within the Church, but one most earnestly devoted also to the good of India. So you see, my dear young friends, that however we may differ about minor points within our Church, we are at one about this. We desire you to accept the truths of salvation through Christ Jesus, truths which sanctify all life—physical, moral, mental, and spiritual. These are the only truths which will make you truly happy and truly prosperous here, and give you a glorious and peaceful life hereafter.

The prize list was then read, and the various prizes were handed to the successful pupils by Miss Gell.

The proceedings throughout reflected great credit on the management of the school, and all present seemed much interested.

The Rev. John Small pronounced the Benediction, and the meeting separated.

A NATIVE LADY AND HER MANAGER.

MULKOO VEERAPPA V. MUKOONDRAO KASHINATH.

MR. JUSTICE GIBBS delivered the following judgment in the case on the 7th inst:—This is an action for money lent and goods purchased and contains the usual money counts, and the only issue raised is, "whether defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum claimed or any part thereof?" The facts of the case are rather complicated. It appears from the evidence that one Enkiti Elsiti died in 1870 leaving a will, probate of which was granted by this Court under date the 16th of May 1871 to Sayamma, his widow and executrix, who on the 29th of May 1871 appointed plaintiff in this suit her true and lawful attorney for managing her late husband's estate. The defendant Mukoondrao, who is a managing clerk in the office of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appears to have acted as legal adviser to the late Enkiti, and after his death to his widow. In July 1871 a house which had been mortgaged to the deceased was advertised for sale under the powers conferred in mortgage bond, and on the 14th Mr. Peerosha Pestonjee, the executor of the late mortgagor, prevented the sale taking place by settling the account and giving a cheque to Sayamma for the sum of Rs. 1,677-3-3. Now the plaintiff's case is that this cheque was given to Sayamma by Govindjee, the munim of Mr. Peerosha, in the presence of both the plaintiff and defendant. That the defendant then asked Sayamma to make over the cheque to him as a loan, that she refused to do so, but handed it over to plaintiff as she was indebted to him, and the plaintiff on his own account gave it as a loan to the defendant. The amount of this cheque with interest forms the amount of the claim with the exception of Rs. 20-14-0, the price of plants and flower-pots procured and sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. The defendant's case is that this cheque was brought by Peerosha's munim to Sayamma's house; that the defendant took the cheque from the munim, gave it to Sayamma, who locked it up in her box; that four days afterwards she brought the cheque to him and asked him to cash it; that he did so and gave her the proceeds at Messrs. Thacker and Chalk's office the same afternoon; that on the following day she came to his house, and there, with part of the money, paid a note of hand which she had previously passed to him for Rs. 1,200, and which she then and there tore up. He positively denies ever having borrowed the money either from plaintiff or Sayamma, and states that, at that time, he was in no want of money, in proof of which he examined his elder brother, who, he said, always managed his money affairs. This is one of those cases in which the Court has to determine on which side the witnesses have perjured themselves. One thing appears pretty clear, and that is, that about the time of this transaction, for some reason or other, the widow was inclined to get rid of the plaintiff and allow the defendant to be her sole manager, and there are suits now pending, brought to annul the plaintiff's power of attorney and to set aside an assignment of the part of the estate which he had made under that power. As far as the evidence on each side goes, it is admitted that plaintiff, defendant and Peerosha's munim went together to Sayamma's house on the afternoon of the 14th of July 1871, in order that she might receive the money for the mortgage, and cancel the bond. Mr. Peerosha states that he gave the cheque to his munim, and having approved of a form of receipt which defendant drew out, the two men left his office together to go to Sayamma's. The munim states that on arrival at Sayamma's, she signed the receipt on the mortgage bond which he took, and then handed the cheque to Sayamma. What follows is the real point in dispute. This witness states distinctly that the defendant then asked Sayamma to give him the cheque. That on that Sayamma and plaintiff had some conversation in the Telungi language—which he does not understand—and which ended in Sayamma handing the cheque over to the plaintiff; that defendant then asked the plaintiff to lend him the cheque as he had expenses going on in Messrs. Dallas and Co.'s office and wanted money to meet them; that plaintiff refused at first, but that after some entreaty by the defendant and on his promising to return the amount within eight days, he made over the cheque to the defendant; and that they then both left. In cross-examination, he said he heard Sayamma, when she refused to give defendant the cheque, say that the plaintiff had a claim against her and therefore she must give it to him. Now I may remark that this witness and Mr. Peerosha appear to be the only two independent witnesses who can speak to the facts of the case; the evidence of all the others, with the exception of course of that of the Bank and Currency Department clerks, is tainted from the fact that they belong either to the plaintiff or the other. There are discrepancies as to who gave the cheque into Sayamma's hands, which, however, I do not think of much moment, and after a careful consideration of the case in all its bearings, I find myself left to decide it principally upon the probabilities and also some incidents which have occurred during the trial. As was well observed by Mr. Macpherson, the defendant changed his line of defence as the case proceeded. The story which was finally set up for the defence rendered it quite unnecessary to examine the clerks of the Currency Department, and the manner in which those officers were cross-examined shows that up to the conclusion of the plaintiff's case, the defendant's case was to deny all connection with cashing the Rs. 500 currency notes. This certainly is a most suspicious circumstance, and one which cannot but lead the court to doubt the defendant's case generally. The case put forward in the written statement simply goes so far as to admit the cashing of the cheque at the National Bank for Sayamma and the giving her the money, after which defendant adds "that he believes that the said Sayamma afterwards, on or about the 18th of July 1871, paid the said sum, less annas five and pies three, to the plaintiff, who was at that time her agent and manager." Not one word does he say of her having given him a note of hand for Rs. 1,200 as a present for the trouble he had taken and was still taking in her affairs, or that she from the proceeds of the cheque honoured this note of hand by paying him two currency notes of Rs. 500 each and two of Rs. 100 each; and apparently it was only when the cashing of one of these Rs. 500 notes was so clearly brought home to him through the Currency Department, that it was found necessary to set up this new story, for which purpose I may add that the insolvent court day intervening between the close of the plaintiff's case and the opening of the defendant's, gave him ample opportunity, if necessary, to rearrange his evidence. I have above mentioned that my judgment is guided also in some degree by the probabilities of the case, and in this I particularly allude to the evid

Mr. CAMPBELL'S SCHEME FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(*Englishman.*)

Of all the numerous measures which have been evolved from the vigorous and restless brain of the present Lieutenant-Governor since his accession to office, we confidently predict that the one which will leave the greatest mark on the history of the province, and which will most redound to the credit of the projector, will prove to be the scheme for primary education that has just been promulgated. We believe that when Mr. Campbell's cesses, his municipalities, his native civil service, shall have become things of the past, or shall have been so thoroughly remodelled as to offer no traces of their original authorship, when his mutilated judgeships and his abolished professorships shall have long been restored to the condition in which he found them—when, in a word, most of Mr. Campbell's "little vanities" shall have had their day, and shall have been relegated to their proper limbo—the author of the recently-published resolution on mass-education will still be remembered as the first Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal who had the courage to face the great educational opprobrium of this province, and to decree its removal. We wish that more care had been taken in the details; we wish that a more satisfactory provision had been made for the expenditure which is authorised, that more certainty existed as to the permanence of the supply for this expenditure, and that we could feel more confidence as to the outlay being judiciously made. But, with all its faults, we hail the measure as the inauguration of a noble and liberal policy; it is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's own words, a "beginning of a work of which even a successful beginning would be a great achievement." Taking the mere fact alone, that an annual sum of three lakhs has been *added* to the former grants for education, and is to be spent on the poorest and most helpless portion of the community, amongst whom from six to seven thousand new schools will flow be set in motion, we think that His Honor may fairly claim to have worthily commenced a great work.

With regard to the provision of the requisite funds, if it be true (as hinted by one of our contemporaries) that a considerable portion will be derived from sums at first destined for the projected NativeCivilService, we may congratulate the Lieutenant-Governor on his having had the wisdom, in the choosing between two schemes, to elect the one of unquestionable and immense utility in preference to the other, which promised to be more showy, but far less useful. We trust that the sums obtained from this somewhat vague source, and from the other "economies and savings" which Mr. Campbell mentions, but does not stay to define, may be found sufficient, without further mutilation of that higher education which, whatever be its merits, is so dear to the hearts of the leaders of native opinion. When the resolution dilates upon the assistance to be expected from the newly established municipal system, it appears to us to be venturing upon very insecure ground, at any rate; and we cannot but question the wisdom of vaticinations which certainly may not be realised, and which will undoubtedly increase very largely the suspicion with which the Municipalities Act is regarded by the majority of natives. Mr. Campbell goes somewhat out of his way—since no immediate help, at all events, is to be demanded from local rates—to say that he "hopes that by the end of 1873-74 the new municipal system will be so far established that a considerable portion of the burden now assumed by Government may be taken over by the municipalities of considerable and prosperous villages, and that town municipalities will be able to support, or render self-supporting, some of the schools *of a higher class* which now absorb a large share of the educational grant." Hitherto the educational burdens, which it has been proposed to throw on local rates, have generally been limited to those connected with primary education. We fear that the words which we have italicised will cause a good deal of consternation on this point, as they appear to hint at further encroachments.

With regard to the permanence of the supply of funds, Mr. Campbell appears to be more sanguine than prudent. He hopes that "the means of further continuing them [the schools] will, by the blessing of Providence, be somehow or other forthcoming in the hands of those who may succeed him." It does not require a great stretch of devout faith to put one's trust in Providence when one's successors only are concerned, not oneself. We can quite imagine that Mr. Campbell's successors will be fully appreciate his vicarious piety, and that they may not find it so easy to trust to "the blessing of Providence" for the fulfilment of engagements, the which he has committed them on the Micawber-like assurance that they will be divinely enabled to meet them "somehow or other." It is likely that the Lieutenant-Governor means that the Government, having once set on foot a grand scheme of this sort, will feel in a measure bound to sustain it, even if the *personnel* of the Government be changed, and even at the cost of fresh taxation, if necessary. This is probably true, and need not have been hidden under a cloud of sanctimonious twaddle about Providence.

Four lakhs are now set aside to be expended between the present time and the end of the financial year 1873-74. A portion of this will be expended on improving the position of existing patshalas by grants to gurus who will submit their schools to inspection, and will consent to attend a training-school for a time, if called upon to do so. This encouragement of the education of the lowest classes by the utilisation and improvement of existing machinery has always been urgently and persistently demanded by the Education Department. We think that it is to be regretted that that department has not been entrusted with the carrying out of the scheme which it has so long advocated. We fear that the mischief done by the supersession of a special skilled department will be felt even more in the organisation of the new measures to be adopted under the present orders than in its old sphere, in which the regularity and routine already established will not soon be subverted; but we have already discussed this question in another place. The remainder of the grant will be expended in *setting up* a considerable number of new patshalas and a few training-schools of the lowest class; and in the execution of this part of the scheme the greatest caution and deliberation will have to be exercised, for in a school prematurely set up we shall find an inefficient guru and hardly any pupils—and the inevitable results, a speedy extinction of the school, and a serious injury to the cause of education in the locality.

We cordially agree with Mr. Campbell's wishes that no more should be attempted in these patshalas than "to teach ordinary village-boys enough to enable them to take care of their own interests in their own station of life."

INDIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

It is a veritable sign of the times, the meaning of which it is not too difficult to divine, that in proportion to the extent to which the natives of this country succeed in raising themselves to the standard of excellence chalked out for them by their European masters, they should excite nothing but opposition and hostility in certain quarters. For very nearly close upon a century it has been the well-approved policy of the British Government to encourage the cultivation of European knowledge among the people of this country by the offer of rewards which have chiefly consisted of appointments in the public service. Europeans of all shades of opinion, whether official or non-official, have expressed a unanimous approval of the plan than which nothing could have been cheaper in its cost or more direct in its operation towards attainment of the object desired. Its success has been remarkable, and so long as there were personal interests involved in the matter, the appointment of natives to offices of dignity and emolument under the Government, and the advancement of natives generally in the arts and accomplishments befitting their place in civilization, have met with no more zealous advocates than the conductors of Anglo-Indian journalism. But times have altered, and places and salaries beyond the pale of the Civil Service, hitherto considered good enough for natives, are now become objects of ambition to a class of Europeans. Under such circumstances it is by no means astonishing that the extremely natural desire of natives to hold situations in the service of their own country, should be resented as ambition quite unsuited to the position of a conquered nation. We draw the attention of our countrymen to this as one of the most prominent signs of the times against which it is utterly useless to contend except by a strict regard to, and fulfilment of the duty which we owe to our country, and the requirements of the age in which we live. Another notable feature of the times is the marked and pronounced aversion to natives visiting England. The feeling is a most extraordinary one, considering the urgency with which it has heretofore been impressed upon them that it was the one thing needful to elevate them intellectually, morally, and socially. To the most enterprising and courageous of natives England has been held up as the goal of their hopes, the paradise in which their day dreams were to be realised and themselves exalted to a sphere of being quite distinct from their first existence. In fact, so great has been the importance attached to natives of respectability proceeding to England, that it has been made a *sine qua non* for all natives who desire to compete for admission to the Indian Civil Service. The impetus thus given to Western travel has been marvellous. It has, at the same time, been attended with results, which must be most distasteful to many Europeans here. It is, therefore, natural that persons of this class should regard with the highest disfavour any opportunities afforded to natives of seeing things in England in their own light, and hence the spirit which inspires an article of the *Madras Times*, which the writer has managed to get inserted in the columns of its great London namesake under the title which we have placed at the head of this article.

It is full of pitiful, spiteful, narrow-minded envy, malice, and all uncharitableness. Its assertions are based upon invention, its inferences are drawn in the most illogical manner, and its practical suggestions are dictated by a disposition in which selfishness and greed strive alternately for the mastery. It is too late in our present issue to give a summary of its vain assertions and statements, without proof, but in another issue we hope to supply this omission.

THE GENEVA JUDGMENT AND THE FUTURE.

(*Spectator*, Sept. 21.)

The Geneva Judgment can hardly be expected to be at first received in England with much gratulation. There is no denying that on some points all Englishmen who have studied the subject must feel that the substantial victory remains with the United States, and this not merely on points which we had fully intended to submit to arbitration, but on at least one important point relating to the interpretation of the Treaty, which we had stedfastly denied that we did intend to submit to arbitration. As was repeatedly pointed out in the long discussion concerning the Indirect Claims, there was no clause in the Treaty providing that the Arbitrators should themselves determine all disputes as to the meaning of that part of the Treaty with which they were concerned. And now it appears that on one point at least of considerable importance and of large pecuniary consequences to ourselves, the Arbitrators have not only decided against us, but have done so on the strength of a particular interpretation of the Treaty entirely repudiated by our Foreign Office. We do not complain of this. On the contrary, our Government acted perfectly right in *not* insisting in this matter on its right to be bound only by the sense in which our statesmen really accepted the engagements of the Treaty. International arbitration would never be really possible, unless on all points of secondary importance considerable latitude were allowed to the Arbitrators to construe the meaning of the engagements taken in the sense which appears to them most reasonable. The question of the Indirect Claims was of such paramount and lasting importance, that it would have been simply absurd to allow them to be slipped into a Treaty from which they had been intentionally, as we supposed, excluded. That would have been about as wise as for a man, after agreeing to arbitration about a matter involving the tenth of his yearly income at most, to permit his adversary to include incidentally a question affecting his solvency. But on secondary points, such as the one to which we refer, it was undoubtedly right to let the Arbitrators, in the honest exercise of their discretion, put upon the Treaty a meaning contrary to that really assigned to it by our Foreign Office at the time of its execution; for without giving some discretion of this kind, no arbitration could succeed. Still it cannot be expected that we should not feel mortified at discovering that a part of the language of the Treaty has been turned against us by virtue of an interpretation which our statesmen strenuously disown. And this has certainly been the case. In agreeing to the first of the famous "Three Rules," without which no decision against us could have been gained at all, our Government consented that one principle by which its conduct should be tried, just as if it had been a recognised principle of international law during the war, should be as follows:—That a neutral Government is bound "to use due diligence to prevent the fitting-out, arming, or equipping within its jurisdiction of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or carry on war against a Power with which it is at peace, and *also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction* of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, *such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike use.*" Now one of the first great questions which arose was whether this rule covered the case of a vessel, which, having originally violated our neutrality and escaped from our jurisdiction, at some subsequent period, even though after receiving its commission as a ship-of-war by the belligerent power, again asked our hospitality. That was the American interpretation, while the British interpretation of the rule was explicitly against any such understanding of it. We said in our Counter-Case—"The undue extension which it is proposed to give to the first rule does not accord with its plain and natural meaning, *was never contemplated* by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and is altogether repudiated by Great Britain." It is clear, the Counter-Case asserts, that the rule applies only "to a departure following the special adaptation, whilst the hostile purpose still rests in intention and the vessel may still, by due diligence, be prevented from quitting the neutral territory to carry that purpose into execution," and that, and that alone was the sense in which, according to our Foreign-Office, the rule was agreed to by Great Britain. It has, however, been authoritatively interpreted in the American sense by the Arbitrators, who lay down in their recitals the following principles:—

"Whereas the effects of a violation of neutrality committed by means of the construction, equipment, and armament of a vessel are not done away with by any commission which the Government of the belligerent Power benefitted by the violation of neutrality may afterwards have granted to that vessel; and the ultimate step, by which the offence is completed, cannot be admissible as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence. And whereas the privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels-of-war has been admitted into the law of nations, not as an absolute right, but solely as a proceeding founded on the principle of courtesy and mutual deference between different nations, and therefore can never be appealed to for the protection of acts done in violation of neutrality."

—and the Arbitrators make these principles the ground upon which they condemn as explicitly for not seizing the Alabama and the Florida when they entered our colonial ports after their first escape, and not proceeding against them "in any and every port within British jurisdiction" in which they might have been found. Nor can there be the least doubt that the "lump sum" awarded for both these vessels was greatly increased by our failure to detain them in our colonial ports after they had fully assumed their belligerent character. None of course the Americans cannot expect us to be exactly pleased at this use of words which we intended and agreed to in one sense, to bring home to us an act of negligence which our lawyers honestly thought not only no act of negligence, but a mere compliance with the general rules of international law laid down for the guidance of neutrals towards the cruisers of belligerent States. It seems certain that our authorities really would have thought themselves guilty of violating the duties of impartial neutrals, had they seized the Alabama or the Florida, after they had been commissioned by the Confederate States, for having evaded our laws in their first escape from Liverpool. And most assuredly they did not mean, in agreeing to the first rule, to agree to any such construction of it as would hold them responsible for not so acting. To find ourselves saddled with a considerable addition to the pecuniary damages imposed upon us, by virtue of this new interpretation of an ambiguous rule, cannot but be a little trying to our national pride.

Nevertheless, we hold not only that the Government did quite right in making no remonstrance against this unexpected interpretation of our meaning, but that on the whole, if we are to regard, as we must regard, this arbitration more in the light of a satisfactory definition of international law for the future,—with *ex post facto* bearings agreed to by us only in order that we might not seem to have made concessions exactly at the moment at which we have ceased to profit by refusing them,—we have very good reason to be satisfied with the nature of the rule laid down. The United States had argued for the right to seize ships-of-war which had violated neutral laws, only in case they were commissioned by no established and recognised Government. Had the United States' Government itself contracted secretly for ships-of-war to be built and escape from our ports, which ships they had afterwards commissioned, they would not concede that *such* ships we should be justified in seizing, upon any future visit to our ports; for in this case, they argued, our true remedy would be against the Government, not against the ships themselves. But as against a Government not yet formally recognised, only admitted to the rights of belligerency, they maintained that the only proper course was to regard the vessels themselves as responsible for the wrong. In other words, they would not have justified us in seizing any commissioned vessels of their own which had escaped from our ports, nor had they been neutral and we belligerent, would they have considered themselves warranted in seizing any vessels of ours which had escaped from their ports. They could only admit the justification of that prompt and unceremonious remedy, as against a struggling Government not yet recognised by the community of States. Now it is obvious, we think, that the rule against vessels which abuse the hospitality of a neutral should be universal, because it will so very much diminish the future temptation to commit the offence in question. If the remedy is not, in the case of established Governments, to be against the vessel themselves whose owners break the neutrality laws, but only against the Governments which procure and commission them, there might still be plenty of temptation for regularly established Governments to embark in such enterprises as those of the Confederate States. There might be sufficient reason to count upon the offended Government not being ready or venturing to go to war till the vessel had done its work, and apology or reparation were convenient. But if all the world knows that a vessel thus built is liable to seizure in the ports of the country from which it escaped, there will be a substantial reason against thus invading the laws of any great maritime country, which is the only kind of country where it would be easy to get such vessels built. Unquestionably, the rule of the Arbitrators which lays down that a vessel, which has once set our neutrality at defiance ought not to be protected by any flag even as a ship-of-war, makes this kind of evasion of the neutrality laws much less tempting and much easier to punish for the future than it has hitherto been. In spite, therefore, of the hard bearing of this rule upon us as a nation in the special case under judgment, we are heartily disposed to adopt and enforce it for the future.

As to the other great principle laid down by the Arbitrators, that a neutral's "due diligence" in preventing the building and escape of war-vessels intended for a belligerent "ought to be exercised in exact proportion to the risks to which either of the belligerents may be exposed for a failure to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on their part," we feel the same kind of embarrassment as several of our contemporaries. If you are to measure 'due diligence' only by the result, without regard either to what events it was reasonable to anticipate, or what you might reasonably be expected to do, it might surely be maintained that it would have been nothing more than 'due diligence' in the United States to have kept the whole Canadian border lined with troops intended to prevent the Fenian raids. To measure 'due diligence' solely by the risks to the suffering belligerent is often to measure by what the neutral has no possibility of knowing. The Alabama might, by some mischance, have destroyed a great part of New York; should we, therefore, have had to pay for the rebuilding of New York, without any relation to the fact that it is obviously the duty of the United States to guard against such surprises? The rule of 'due diligence,' as laid down by the Arbitrators, is unintelligible and absolutely inapplicable to the emergencies of the future.

But, on the whole, both England and America have every right to be thankful for the issue of the Arbitration. Nor can we agree with Mr. John Lemoinne, the able editor of the *Debats*, that this first success of a great international arbitration being solely due to the fact that neither England nor the United States wished to quarrel, the pacific result is an accident without meaning for the world at large. No doubt it would be absurd to suppose that because we have settled this little difference with our American cousins, and agreed to pay three millions odd sterling rather than let it cause bad blood between us, therefore France and Germany will settle the difference about Alsace and Lorraine in the same fashion, and the reign of everlasting peace be proclaimed. We are perfectly aware of the difference between a bitter national feud and a vexatious national misunderstanding, and do not at all believe that quarrels of the former kind will be settled in our day,—or in any day in which there is no strong military force behind international tribunals,—by arbitration. But not the less will the example of England and America make a profound impression on the world. It will no longer be thought dishonourable to refer secondary disagreements, not yet grown to the full dimensions of a bitter quarrel, to a fair arbitration. The respect for arbitration will gain by the happy results of this great negotiation, and little by little we may hope to see international differences adjusted with more equity and less outpouring of blood. The first step is always the most difficult. The knowledge that England has deliberately paid more than three millions sterling as damages in order to settle a difference in which she had strenuously maintained that she was not in fault, will be a great encouragement to large States accused of wrong to waive fanciful considerations of honour for a substantial gain of equity, and to small States to act with that temper and consideration which may gain from an impartial Court a judgment in their favour. It is the arrogance of great countries in international quarrels, and the hopelessness of small countries, which together produce so many dangerous imrogliios.

BOMBAY AND ITS BLUNDERS!

(*Asiatic.*)

A letter has recently been published in the Bombay papers which would seem to call for Mr. Fawcett's careful perusal. An examination of the writer before the Select Committee might prove by no means uninstructive to the hon. member for Brighton in his determination to expose the plague spots of Indian administration, local as well as imperial. Mr. Russel Aitken was, in the reign of Mr. Arthur Crawford as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, engineer to that municipality, and it will, therefore, be readily inferred that Mr. Aitken, whether he speaks words wise or unwise, just or unjust, must be in no small degree informed in all that concerned the municipal and local affairs of the town and port of Bombay during a most remarkable period of its history. Mr. Aitken appears urged to his present appearance in print by a late discussion on harbour management in Bombay; but he takes the opportunity of referring to the Elphinstone land affair, and points out that Government, in buying back the property, paid as much again for it as they ought to have done. Mr. Aitken argues upon the supposition, and a very reasonable and exceedingly probable one, that in 1866, had the Elphinstone shareholders been offered half the par value of their shares, they would have eagerly closed with the proposal. But this offer not having been made in 1866, it certainly does not follow that it would or ought to have been accepted if made two or three years afterwards.

But the late municipal engineer goes further. He says that, "with Moody Bay in the possession of a Harbour Board unburdened with reclaiming land for a railway station, the Elphinstone property could not have paid more than 1½ or 2 per cent., if so much, and money could only have been raised for deep water basins by preference shares, which would inevitably still further have depreciated the ordinary share capital of the company. Again, the Elphinstone Company's property is not now worth more than half the par value of the shares, for if the works had now to be carried out, they could, with the present price of labour in Bombay, be done for that amount. The cost of work in Bombay fell very much between 1866 and 1868. Road metal, for instance, which is a good index of the price of such work in 1869, being about only one-third the price, or Rs. 11 instead of Rs. 33 in 1865."

According, then, to Mr. Russel Aitken's statement of the affair of the purchase by Government of the Elphinstone reclamation, and the present position of that property, the Government have not only made a bad bargain—not only parted with a large sum of money which should have been saved for the good of the port—but they have committed this blunder, if blunder it be, with their eyes open. We ought, perhaps, to apologise to our readers for having rather frequently of late called attention to what may appear to be merely local questions, though, in this instance, concerning so important a portion of the empire as Bombay. Yet the present question is imperial, for money has been paid from the Imperial Exchequer. There are in these transactions principles involved which really affect the whole country. The expenditure of £1,859,000 is not a trifle; and if there has been any improper exercise of the authority of the Executive in connection therewith, it should be made known. The *Times of India*, in noticing this letter of Mr. Aitken's, and that not, by-the-bye, in the most complimentary of terms, would seem to consider any allusion to these past transactions as a "vain retrospect."

We can understand our contemporary preferring to draw a veil over some years of Bombay history, and we doubt not that, to so earnest and so sincere a well-wisher to all that concerns the Western Presidency, any allusion to such disagreeable subjects as this Elphinstone land matter must be exceedingly irritating. But unfortunately, for our esteemed contemporary's peace of mind, we are afraid such things will not be allowed to sleep.

We have got a Parliamentary Committee on the ground that the condition of India's finances, generally and particularly, were in such a state that inquiry was demanded; and if this inquiry is not altogether a barren one—is to be in the least productive—some suggestions for improved legislation should result. The Committee upon whom this responsibility devolves have only past history, past experiences, to which to refer; and, however painful in some cases it may be, they will altogether fall short of their duty if they fail to probe to the uttermost all subject-matters of inquiry. It is pretty manifest, we think, that further inquiry is called for in connection with what has occurred financially in Bombay.

There is another question to which we have before referred, and which continues to cause an immense amount of disputation in Bombay. We allude to the Carwar and Dharwar Railway. A writer in the *Bombay Gazette* repeats what has been, we believe, more than once previously asserted, that the Carwar Company have, through the influence of "a friend at court," succeeded in getting the interests of Carwar preferentially considered. It is not surprising that the fact that this charge should be put forward in different quarters from time to time has excited comment; and more especially so now that the success of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., in disposing of the Elphinstone Land Company's property, at cost price, is again brought forward.

Without, for our own part, desiring to enter further into this controversy, we are bound to say that the silence with which the Bombay Government treated the memorial of the merchants in 1869, as alluded to by the *Pioneer*, does not look well. We are clearly of opinion, however, that it is for the interests of the public generally that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Government did not succeed in pushing through the Carwar railway project before the further surveys, now being made by the orders of Government, were completed. The simple fact that only two members of the Bombay Chamber, and those partners in the firms representing the Carwar Company, should have been found to oppose the memorial proposed to be presented by the Chamber to Government, seems to us, at this distance, conclusively to prove that the advocates of the immediate construction of the line should pause, for the prayer of the memorial was only that further surveys should be made, and not that the scheme should be altogether abandoned.

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